



EPA REGION III BROWNFIELDS YELLOW PAGES

Federal Partnership Resource Guide

AUGUST 1998





INTRODUCTION

Brownfields provide a focal point for integrating key aspects of modern life, such as economic development, health and environmental protection, transportation, finance, job training, and education. Announced by Vice President Gore in 1997, the Brownfields National Partnership seeks to protect health and the environment by assessing and cleaning up contaminated properties, creating jobs, providing opportunities for private investment and expanding local economies.

Although more than 100 commitments from more than 25 organizations and federal agencies are included in the Brownfields National Partnership Action Agenda, representatives from communities within EPA Region III expressed uncertainty about how these commitments could impact their communities. EPA Region III, along with the regional Federal Partners, recognized the need to make the commitments tangible on a local level.

A first step in this process was informing communities about the various tools available from each of the regional Federal Partners. This booklet contains fact sheets outlining many of the federal resources available for community development, how these resources can be accessed, and a regional contact at each of the agencies.

The following regional Federal Partners provided factsheets for this resource guide:

- Department of Commerce
 - The Economic Development Agency
 - The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Department of Defense
 - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Health and Human Services
 - The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
 - The National Park Service
- Department of Justice
 - The Community Relations Service
- Department of Transportation
 - The Federal Highway Administration
 - The Federal Railroad Administration
 - The Federal Transit Authority
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
- Federal Housing Finance Board
- Small Business Administration

In addition to the fact sheets, this Resource Guide contains highlights of ways in which Region III pilots have successfully tapped into Federal Partner resources. This book also contains information about resources available to the communities from other agencies. ♦

“
We need to pull a matrix of support together to help build a bridge between the federal government and the local communities, with the common goal of seeing these areas revitalized.
”

—W. Michael McCabe,
EPA Regional Administrator



REGIONAL FEDERAL PARTNER RESOURCES



The following pages contain an overview of some of the resources available from the Regional Federal Partners. The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by Federal Partner agency.



Regional Federal Partners convened with EPA Brownfields Pilots at the Federal Partners Dialogue in Philadelphia on June 16 and 17, 1998. In panel discussions on topics such as finance and economic development, the Federal Partners outlined resources available for brownfields redevelopment. Pictured top are James Pilkington, FDIC; John Garrity, FTA; and Steve Rapley, FHA. Pictured center are Valerie Williams, FDIC; Brigid Lowery, EPA Region III; and Don Mains, Ford City Borough. Pictured bottom are Bob Warwick, FHLB of Atlanta; Williams; Stanley Newman, FHFB; and Lettie Shapiro, OCC.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Web Site: <http://www.doc.gov/eda>

Congress created the Economic Development Administration (EDA) pursuant to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (as amended). The administration's purpose is to generate new jobs, help retain existing jobs, and stimulate industrial and commercial growth in economically distressed areas of the United States. EDA provides grants for infrastructure development, local capacity building and business development to help communities alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Public Works**
Through investments in locally developed public works infrastructure projects, EDA will help communities establish and support private sector businesses. Grant funds can be used for major construction projects, such as water and sewer lines and public facilities that might encourage private investment. Site assessment remediation can be funded through these grants provided they are not more than 10% of the total budget (with the exception of housing).
- **Planning**
EDA will help communities build the capacity to focus on long-term economic challenges by developing Economic Development District organizations. These organizations are often coordinating entities for various federal and state programs.
- **University Centers**
EDA will encourage universities to integrate programs of higher education into the local community for the purpose of promoting private-sector job creation and economic development.
- **Trade Adjustment Centers**
EDA will offer effective, cost-shared professional assistance to trade-injured firms. EDA currently supports a nationwide network of twelve Trade Adjustment Centers that help U.S. manufacturing firms injured by imports to develop strategies for competing in the global market place.
- **Defense Economic Adjustment**
To assist communities impacted by military base closures and contractor cutbacks, EDA invests in infrastructure modernization at closed military bases for private sector redevelopment. EDA provides this support through activities such as building demolition, construction of new and rehabilitation of existing buildings, water and sewer upgrades, and access roads.
- **Office of Economic Conversion Information (OECI)**
In collaboration with the Department of Defense, EDA provides a free database of information about defense adjustment and defense conversion, economic development and technology transfer. The database contains a compilation of government programs and a host of other materials designed to assist businesses, communities and workers affected by defense budget cutbacks and other economic development challenges.
- **Revolving Loan Funds**
EDA will provide revolving loan funds, which provide opportunities for local investment in commercial development projects, creating community-based jobs. Upon repayment, principal and interest stay in the community for re-lending and further economic development activity.

- **Local Technical Assistance**

EDA's local technical assistance grants help fill the knowledge gaps that inhibit communities from responding to development opportunities or solving specific economic problems. A common purpose of these grants is to determine the feasibility of proposed economic development investments.

- **National Technical Assistance and Research**

EDA will fund proposals that increase knowledge about or demonstrate innovative economic development techniques as well as measure program performance. Assistance is intended to provide resources, often through intermediary organizations that give technical assistance to local and state economic development organizations and practitioners.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

The EDA's resources can be accessed through the state's economic development representative (EDR) or the regional EDA office.

POINT OF CONTACT

Paul Matyskiela
Curtis Center
Suite 140 South
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-8733
pmatyski@doc.gov

EFC PROVIDES ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCING



<http://www.mdsg.umd.edu/MDSG/EFC>

POINT OF CONTACT

Coastal & Environmental Policy
Program
00112 Skinner Hall
Maryland Sea Grant College
College Park, Maryland
20742-7640
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fax (301) 314-9581
hickey@umbi.umd.edu

Increasingly, communities face rising environmental costs and the pressure of inadequate funds. In order to address these environmental and financial concerns, the Environmental Finance Center (EFC) was created to train, provide assistance and act in an advisory capacity to state and local governments on issues related to environmental finance.

The Center promotes a collaborative and integrated look at environmental finance that suggests sound environmental practices encompass a broad spectrum of activities. Activities such as needs assessments, issue prioritization, identification of relevant environmental regulations and compliance issues, development of capital facilities plans, identification of revenue sources, and community participation are precursors to securing funding that form part of the EFC's holistic approach.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

In order to identify and promote innovative ways to finance environmental projects, assistance is provided to state and local government officials and others through problem-solving round tables, training workshops, conference sessions, and low-cost or free publications. Some examples of the support the EFC offers are:

- **Charrettes:** The Center conducts charrettes (intensive workshops) with local governments to discover what is needed to pay for environmental services. The charrettes allow community representatives to meet with experts from the public and private finance sectors as well as scientists, architects, planners, and others to discuss funding and implementation strategies. The financing recommendations from the charrette addresses both the initial capital and the ongoing financial demands for the proposed project. Issues addressed have included water/wastewater services, stormwater management, solid waste, urban redevelopment, coastal zone protection and more.
- **Stream Corridor Restoration Funding Matrix:** The EFC has identified financing alternatives to support corridor restoration or riparian forests, wetlands, and other streamside and coastal habitats. The matrix highlights uses and types of support for individuals, nonprofits and public agencies.
- **Presentations:** The Center is available for workshop presentations to local officials and others on financing mechanisms for environmental projects. Recent presentations have included Financing Stormwater Management, Funding Alternatives for Stream Corridor Restoration, and Extending the State Revolving Fund to the Agricultural Community.
- **Fact Sheets:** The Center produces and distributes fact sheets free of charge on issues related to environmental finance. ♦



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Web Site: <http://www.noaa.gov>

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) mission is to describe and predict changes in the earth's environment and conserve and manage wisely the Nation's coastal and marine resources.

Under the authority of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), NOAA provides financial and technical assistance to state coastal management programs to support waterfront revitalization initiatives. States have the flexibility to address their most pressing coastal issues, and many states have supported the revitalization of urban waterfronts and the reuse of waterfront sites impaired by contamination. The National Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program is a voluntary partnership between the federal government and U.S. coastal states and territories. The CZM program focuses on efforts to: protect the nation's coastal zone; assist states in their responsibilities for coastal zone management; develop special area management plans; and encourage the participation and coordination of all public and private stakeholders that affect the coastal zone.

NOAA's Office of Resource Conservation and Assessment/Coastal Resources Coordination (CRC) Program strives to reduce the risk of hazardous waste contaminants on coastal and marine habitats by developing remedies that protect and restore threatened natural resources. The CRC Program can provide technical assistance on site assessments for evaluating aquatic ecological risk, such as risk to fish and shellfish habitat, and recommend approaches to cleanup and restore impacted coastal resources.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Funding Provided Through the CZM Program**

Funding through the CZM Program supports activities such as planning, engineering and site designs, and feasibility studies. In addition, Section 306A of CZMA provides funding to coastal states to acquire land or to fund low-cost construction projects to enhance public access to the coast or urban waterfronts.

- **Technical Assistance Through the Coastal Resource Coordinator (CRC) Program**

CRCs work to protect NOAA trust resources at all types of hazardous waste sites, including federal facilities, government-funded cleanup sites, and sites where the state is in charge of the cleanup. CRCs are located in EPA regional offices and with a team of multi-disciplinary experts, the CRCs help EPA define and mitigate ecological risk through the following activities:

- Providing information to EPA about the sensitive habitats, fish and other species that live, spawn and feed in the affected area,
- Describing contaminants of concern and the ways the contaminants could reach natural resources,
- Designing scientifically sound sampling strategies to describe the nature and extent of contamination and potential adverse affects,
- Predicting and measuring the effects of contaminants on natural resources,
- Developing site-specific contaminant cleanup levels that will protect NOAA resources and the environment,
- Recommending cost-effective approaches for assessment and cleanup,
- Weighing the effectiveness of different cleanup options, and
- Designing remedial effectiveness monitoring plans to ensure that the remedy protects the environment and natural resources.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

Please contact the appropriate state representative listed below for additional information regarding funding available through the CZM Program. For additional information about resources available through the CRC Program, please contact the Region III CRC.

CZM Funding Cycles for Region III

State	Request for Proposal	Application Due Date
Pennsylvania	Fall	October 15
Maryland	End of December	End of January
Delaware	Early January	April 1
Virginia	Late January	Mid April

Delaware has no pass through funds this year; however, previous requests followed the cycle outlines above. Grant funding is usually awarded for the upcoming fiscal year.

POINTS OF CONTACT

State Coastal Zone Management Contacts:

Delaware

Sarah Cooksey
Department of Natural Resources
and Environmental Control
89 Kings Highway
P.O. Box 1401
Dover, DE 19903
(302) 739-2048

Maryland

Ms. Gwynne Schultz, Director
Coastal Zone Management Division
Department of Natural Resources
Tawes State Office Building, E-2
580 Taylor Avenue
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 260-8730

Virginia

Laura McKay
Chesapeake Bay and Coastal Program
Department of Environmental Quality
629 East Main Street – 6th floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 698-4323

Pennsylvania

E. James Tabor, Chief
Division of Coastal Programs
Bureau of Land and Water Conservation
Department of Environmental Protection
P.O. Box 8555
400 Market Street, 11th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8555
(717) 787-2529

Coastal Resource Coordinator (CRC) for Region III:

Peter Knight
EPA Superfund Branch
3HW41
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 566-3321



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Web Site: <http://www.usace.army.mil>

As the “Federal Engineer,” the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the largest engineering organization in the world. It is made up of 53 regional offices and four engineering research laboratories staffed mostly with civilian employees totaling more than 37,000 professionals in various technical centers, divisions and districts across the nation. USACE investigates, designs, constructs and maintains a variety of projects for national economic and environmental security to city, state and federal agencies. USACE is a branch of the U.S. Army’s Office of the Chief of Engineers, headquartered in Washington, DC.

USACE’s primary mission is designing and constructing military projects for the Army, Air Force, Army National Guard and Reserve and other Department of Defense agencies. These projects include constructing maintenance and training facilities, aircraft facilities, military housing, medical facilities, recreation centers and commissaries. In addition, USACE supports civil works projects involving environmental restoration, navigation, flood control, water supply, water quality and emergency responses to natural disasters. USACE works closely with communities, state and Federal agencies and Congressional interests during the development of projects to restore and protect our water and land resources.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Financial Management Services**
USACE provides financial management services, including cost accounting, economic analysis and budget planning.
- **Engineering Services**
USACE provides engineering services, including civil, mechanical, electrical, environmental and structural engineering services and innovative technologies.
- **Investigation and Assessment Activities**
USACE provides site investigation and assessments, including environmental, geotechnical and cultural investigations; soil and water testing; health and safety support; environmental assessments; feasibility studies; groundwater modeling; asbestos and lead abatement; Phase I site assessments; GIS capabilities; RI/FS capabilities; Due Diligence Audits; and archaeological and cultural resource investigations.
- **Planning Services**
USACE provides planning services, including land use/master planning, architecture/interior design; mapping services; real estate planning, appraisal and acquisition services.
- **Other Management Services**
USACE provides general management services, including project and construction management; contract administration; and scheduling.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

Congress generally funds USACE for traditional Civil Works programs. USACE also provides services to other state, federal and local agencies on a cost-reimbursable basis. USACE has a variety of Civil Works Authorities that could be utilized for projects to protect and enhance the environment. These authorities require cost sharing

with a local sponsor, but also provide a mechanism to increase the effectiveness of available finances of the local sponsor in meeting its goals.

POINT OF CONTACT

John Bartholomeo, Project Manager
Support for Others Program
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East
Philadelphia, PA 19107-3390
(215) 656-6927
john.t.bartholomeo@nap02.usace.army.mil



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Web Site: <http://www.ed.gov>

The Department of Education's mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation. The Department promotes educational excellence for all students in the following ways:

- Providing financial support to states and local agencies in areas considered of national priority
- Promoting challenging standards
- Involving families and communities in schools
- Providing information on the best educational practices
- Ensuring post-secondary education is affordable
- Providing high-quality statistics and evaluations of federal programs

The principles embodied in community empowerment initiatives such as encouraging comprehensive and coordinated solutions, increasing flexibility, expanding education and training opportunities, and increasing opportunities in our most distressed communities are also central to the Department of Education's mission and to the National Education Goals. The Department of Education encourages "stretching the envelope" and using the funding that a community receives under programs with these basic principles in mind.

The Department of Education has committed to sharing information about brownfields redevelopment goals with state and local education programs, and educational organizations and institutions. The Department will also encourage local partnerships at the brownfields pilot communities, which help focus on education needs in areas such as literacy, vocational and technical training, school-to-career experiences, and out-of-school youth and civic participation.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Grants**

Grants are available to education agencies and institutions to strengthen teaching and learning and prepare students for citizenship, employment in a changing economy and lifelong learning. Grants are available for literacy, employment and self-sufficiency training for adults. The *Adult Education State Administered Basic Grant Program* is the major source of federal support for basic skills under the Adult Education Act. Basic grants to states are allocated by formula based upon the number of adults over the age of compulsory school attendance who have not completed high school in each state. Over the last several years, adult education programs increasingly have sought to meet the broad needs of their clients by coordinating with other programs serving the same population.

- **Student Loans and Grants**

Student loans and grants to help pay for costs of postsecondary education.

- **Other Support**

Other support services aid statistics, research, development, evaluation and dissemination of information.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

You can access information regarding grants, student loans and other support services through the web sites address. You may also want to contact directly your local technical school, community college or university, as well as the State Department of Education or Council on Higher Education. Further, you can contact the person listed below for additional information regarding grant applications.

POINT OF CONTACT

W. Wilson Goode
Secretary's Regional Representative
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East, Suite 505
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
(215) 656-6010



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

Web Site: <http://atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov:8080>

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is a federal public health agency within the Department of Health and Human Services. Headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, ATSDR has 10 regional offices consisting of two or three ATSDR staff members, which are located in each of the EPA regional offices. ATSDR was created by the Superfund legislation of 1980 to prevent or mitigate adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life resulting from exposure to hazardous substances in the environment. ATSDR performs this function through various health-related activities, including the evaluation and assessment of environmental sampling data collected at sites; the performance of epidemiological, surveillance and other studies; various health education activities; and research designed to further our understanding of how hazardous chemicals affect public health.

ATSDR's long-range goal for the brownfields program is to strengthen local and State health departments' capacity to protect the public health in areas near brownfields sites. ATSDR will work closely with the National Association of City and County Health Officials in this endeavor.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Review and Assess Environmental Sampling Data**

ATSDR can review and assess environmental sampling data and other site-related information to determine if past, current or future exposure to hazardous substances might have public health consequences. In essence, ATSDR or the state Health Department can provide an independent opinion on site conditions and offer recommendations on measures to ensure the site is characterized adequately and developed and reused in a safe manner. In those rare cases where it appears that significant exposure to hazardous chemicals is occurring or did occur, ATSDR may conduct an exposure investigation (an exposure investigation uses bio-medical and environmental sampling to better characterize the public health significance of site-related exposures).

- **Provide Health-Related Information**

ATSDR can provide health-related information on specific hazardous substances, coordinate a response to a real or perceived elevated incidence of disease near a site, and help individual workers or community members find experienced, private medical attention for significant hazardous substance exposure.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

No award is made. The extent of ATSDR's involvement at an individual site will depend on the health issues in question, the ability of ATSDR's state and local health department partners to adequately address those issues and ATSDR resource capabilities.

POINTS OF CONTACT

Charles Walters
Senior Regional Representative
(215) 566-3139

Jack Kelly
Regional Representative
(215) 566-3141

Tom Stukas
Regional Representative
(215) 566-3142

ATSDR Region III (3HS00)
c/o EPA Region III
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

ATSDR Atlanta Hotline: (800) 447-1544



PARTNERSHIPS IN PROGRESS

NORTHERN LIBERTIES COMMUNITY BUILDS PARTNERSHIPS, AND PARK

“Vitality, human health, and respect are emerging from the depleted soils of an abandoned factory.”

—W. Michael McCabe
EPA Regional Administrator
April 1997



ATSDR, DOA and EPA are just a few of the organizations that contributed to the success of the park. The following also played a role in making Liberty Lands a reality:

- Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania
- USDA Fish and Wildlife Service
- GreenSpace Alliance, Pennsylvania Environmental Council
- National Park Service
- Penn State Cooperative Extension
- Philadelphia Green, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society
- U.S. Forest Service

Like many city neighborhoods, Northern Liberties in North Philadelphia was once the scene of exuberant urban industry: factories, breweries and leather tanneries employed thousands of workers in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Now, the factories are abandoned, leaving behind large trash-filled, weed-choked lots. One such lot was the two-acre American Street Tannery, which manufactured leather until the plant closed in 1962. The site is located in the middle of Northern Liberties, a residential community. In 1987, EPA Region III's Superfund Removal Program removed 1,000 drums and laboratory containers from the deteriorating facility. Three years later, the removal team was called back when an investigation revealed that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were leaking from discarded electrical transformers, creating a threat to residents.

The residents of Northern Liberties wanted more for their community than the abandoned factories and vacant lots—they wanted to create a community park and garden on this site. Called Liberty Lands, the community envisioned using this urban resource to foster cooperative relationships among neighborhoods, local schools, churches, businesses and community organizations. They wanted demonstration gardens, a mural, a farmers market and a bird sanctuary.

The *Northern Liberties Neighborhood Association*, the current owner of the site, received a grant from the Philadelphia Urban Resources Partnership (PURP), an organization of local, state, federal and nonprofit agencies, to support their vision. PURP is administered under the Urban Resources Partnership program of the **U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA)**. PURP contacted the **EPA Region III Brownfields Program**, and EPA agreed to conduct an environmental site assessment of the property. The **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)** further evaluated the soil analytical data. Based on the proposed future use of the property, ATSDR concurred with EPA, and gave the green light for this brownfields development.

The official ground breaking was April 19, 1997. ♦



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Web Site: <http://www.hud.gov>

HUD has executed a Memorandum of Understanding with EPA, which commits both agencies to implement strategies that will revitalize urban areas and return them to productive uses. President Clinton proposes doubling the funding for HUD's Brownfields Redevelopment program in 1999, from \$25 million this year to \$50 million, to target more sites for cleanup and reuse. HUD's program is expected to leverage an additional \$200 million in loans and loan guarantees in 1999, and generate about 28,000 construction and other related jobs.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**

HUD awards CDBGs directly to state and local governments to revitalize neighborhoods, expand affordable housing and economic opportunities, and improve community facilities and services. Recipients of the grants include more than 900 metropolitan cities and urban counties, as well as 49 states for distribution to smaller communities. Funds from this entitlement program may be used for parks, infrastructure improvements, environmental cleanup, and so on.

Eligible Recipient: State and local governments for communities that meet the national objectives for grant eligibility. The objectives are that the area suffers from urban blight, the area is a low-income or poverty level community, and there is an urgent need for redevelopment.

Funding Cycle: Grants are provided on an annual basis in this non-competitive program. Funding for FY 1998 is \$1.26 billion.

- **Section 108 Program**

Under the Section 108 program, state and local governments receiving CDBGs can obtain lower interest federally guaranteed loans that can help fuel large economic development projects and other revitalization activities. Governments borrowing funds guaranteed by Section 108 must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations as security for the loan. The guaranteed amount can be as much as five times the community's or state's most recent CDBG allocation.

Eligible Recipient: State and local governments receiving CDBGs.

Funding Cycle: Applications for loan guarantees are accepted year-round. (If EDI grants are used to secure Section 108 loans, apply for EDI grants by July 30, 1998.) Loan guarantee authority for FY 1998 is \$1.26 billion.

- **Economic Development Initiative (EDI)/Brownfields EDI**

HUD awards competitive EDI grants to local and state governments in conjunction with Section 108 loan commitments. The EDI may be used to provide additional security for the loan, thereby reducing the exposure of the CDBG funds, for project costs, or to reduce the interest rate. HUD created the brownfields EDI (BEDI) which is targeted to brownfields activities.

Eligible Recipient: State and local governments with Section 108 loans.

Funding Cycle: Applications for BEDI grants are due August 10, 1998. Funding for FY 1998 is \$25 million, and HUD is seeking \$50 million for FY 1999.

EDI grant applications are due July 30, 1998. Funding for FY 1998 is \$38 million.

- **Lead Based Paint (LBP) Hazard Control Program**

The LBP program provides competitive grants to states and local governments to be used for privately owned housing and for housing units on Superfund/brownfields sites. The grants can be used for a broad range of activities to reduce dangers from lead-contaminated dust, soil and paint in private homes and apartments built before 1978 that are owned or rented by low-income families.

Eligible Recipient: State and local governments.

Funding Cycle: Applications for LBP grants are due June 1, 1998. Funding for 1998 is \$50 million, with \$4 million set aside for brownfields activities.

- **Empowerment Zone Initiative**

The Empowerment Zone (EZ) Initiative will provide between \$130 and \$230 million of tax-exempt bond authority for 15 new Urban Empowerment Zones to create economic opportunities for area residents and businesses. The term economic opportunities refers to such activities as job creation, entrepreneurial initiatives, small business expansion, job training and other important job readiness and job support services such as affordable child care and transportation services. The first round of EZ and Enterprise Community (EC) designations made in 1994 featured grants from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to states for successful applicants. While similar grant funds have not been authorized for Round II EZs, HUD anticipates that funding may become available for Round II EZs and ECs in FY99. Should EZ/EC SSBG funds become available before the October 9, 1998 deadline, HUD will issue a notice of the amount of such funds available to each zone.

Eligible Recipient: State and local governments.

Funding Cycle: Applications for EZ grants must be submitted by no later than October 9, 1998. Tax benefits that apply to the Round II EZs are as follows: tax exempt bond financing, welfare to work tax credit, work opportunity tax credit, brownfields tax incentives, and as much as \$20,000 of additional Section 179 expensing.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

Please contact the person listed below for additional information regarding grant applications.

POINT OF CONTACT

Michael Szupper
HUD
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 656-0626



PARTNERSHIPS IN PROGRESS

CHICAGO HITS 108 FOR HOMERUN

"If [revitalizing communities] was an easy thing to do, you wouldn't need us. Our opinion is that if you come to [HUD], we will do everything we can to help."

—Mike Szupper,
Community Builder, HUD

“The bottom line is that brownfields redevelopment requires an up-front funding source. [Communities] shouldn't be afraid of the 108 because it is really the best source [for up-front funding],” said Mary Culler, Assistant Commissioner for Industrial Development, City of Chicago, during the videoconference at the Federal Partner Dialogue in Philadelphia on June 17, 1998.

HUD's Section 108 Program is the funding scheme that has allowed the Chicago pilot to access \$50M in federal money to revitalize the city. The City accessed the HUD 108 to redevelop four abandoned, polluted industrial sites. Today, three of the sites have resulted in new construction and the creation of at least 100 jobs.

To facilitate paying back the \$50M loan, Chicago is using Tax Increment Financing (TIF). In brief, the property value of a site is assessed before being redeveloped, and for a 23-year period that rate will be used to pay local and state taxes. As the site is put back into use, the increase in property value generates additional tax revenue that is used to pay off the 108 loan.

Michael Szupper, HUD Community Builder, notes that a certain amount of risk is associated with the 108 loan because the Community Development Block Grants are used as security. However, if the city, state and local authorities have mapped out a comprehensive and viable development plan, the risk may be well worth it. Chicago was willing to take the risk, and HUD has supported them in this venture. “Those who take the first plunge like it and tend to come back,” said Szupper. ♦



Michael Szupper, HUD, and Mary Culler, City of Chicago explain the benefits of HUD 108 loans.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Web Site: <http://www.nps.gov>

The National Park Service (NPS) of the U.S. Department of the Interior has a varied and experienced staff of rangers, natural resource managers, archeologists, historians, interpreters, landscape architects, engineers and planners responsible for protecting more than 83 million acres of national parks, monuments and reservations. NPS personnel promote and regulate the use of federal property, conduct research and educate the public, and are available to outside clients whose projects dovetail with those of the agency.

NPS created the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program to provide assistance directly to communities, counties, states, regions and nonprofit groups to protect the rivers and streams in their own backyards—and to build hiking and biking trails. The program brings national perspective, capabilities, and experience to conservation and recreation projects driven by local initiatives. NPS's Federal Lands-to-Parks Program enables states and local governments to establish park and recreation areas and adapt historic buildings for public uses. Through this program, state and local agencies may acquire land and facilities once used for federal purposes at no cost to meet park and recreation needs. NPS also created the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program to revitalize urban recreation systems. The program has provided matching grants directly to local governments for rehabilitation of deteriorated recreation facilities in distressed urban areas. However, funding for this program has not been appropriated for several years.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Technical Assistance Through the RTCA Program**

The RTCA Program is an outreach program of NPS providing services throughout Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Nine additional offices provide services nationwide. RTCA can help communities develop creative approaches to river conservation or trail management—or to develop fundraising strategies, broaden the local support base or enhance public awareness. RTCA can provide:

- **River, Trail and Greenway Planning**

RTCA can lend expertise in ecology, consensus building, landscape architecture and recreation development. The program helps communities harness public involvement to identify resources, understand the issues, set goals and choose among alternatives. RTCA also helps projects find ways to attract the financial support that leads to tangible results.

- **Regional Assessments**

RTCA helps states or large metropolitan regions inventory and evaluate their significant river and trail corridors. Each assessment is tailored to specific regional needs and conditions.

- **Conservation Workshops and Consultations**

RTCA provides training, advice and information on river and trail conservation techniques. RTCA can put communities in touch with professionals and citizen groups that specialize in recreation, trail design, landowner liability, public involvement, and the economic benefits of land conservation.

- **Technical Assistance Through the Federal Lands-to-Parks Program**

NPS assists states and local governments in acquiring, at no cost, surplus federal lands (including excess lands from decommissioned military bases). NPS helps identify which lands have high natural, historic or recreational values, and then provides technical assistance to communities to work through the process of gaining title to the lands. Land or buildings obtained through this program must be open to the public and used exclusively for parks and recreation purposes. NPS can provide support in:

- Identifying historically and naturally significant surplus federal properties,

- Notifying communities of upcoming opportunities,
- Assisting in preparing applications,
- Acting as the liaison with other federal agencies, including the Department of Defense and General Services Administration,
- Assisting in planning the reuse of military bases that are closing for park and recreation and open space purposes, and
- Ensuring the long-term preservation of properties transferred under the program.

- **Funding and Technical Assistance Provided Through the UPARR Program**

Although funding has not been appropriated for this year, in the past, three types of matching grants have been available through the UPARR program for the rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities in urban areas:

- Rehabilitation grants have been available for renovating or redesigning existing close-to-home recreation facilities,
- Innovation grants have supported specific activities that either increase recreation programs or improve the efficiency of the local government to operate existing programs, and
- Planning grants have provided funds for the development of a Recovery Action Program Plan approved by NPS.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

Information and advice on many conservation and recreation topics is available from any National Park Service office. However, for a group to formally receive longer-term assistance, it must formally apply for it (see contacts below).

The RTCA program works on projects, by request, through a letter from the lead partner on the project. Project partners may be non-profit organizations, community groups, and local, state or federal government agencies. The letter should provide a brief overview of the project including: the project's location and background; special resources of the project area; project goals; a list of the partners and how they will participate; how the project will involve the public; and specifically indicate what the partners would like NPS to do. NPS selects projects on a competitive basis annually, and requests that the project partners play a major role in carrying out the project. Partners sponsoring a project must help fund it, with either cash or in-kind services. NPS encourages project partners to contact the agency before preparing an application for advice and suggestions.

Only State or local units of government are eligible to apply for surplus real property for public park and recreation purposes. Applicants must agree to manage the property in the public interest and for public park and recreation use.

POINTS OF CONTACT

- **RTCA Program**

Robert Potter
National Park Service
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street, 3rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-1787

- **Federal Lands-to-Parks Program**

Wendy Ormont
National Park Service
Federal Lands-to-Park Program

National Center for Recreation and Conservation
P.O. Box 37127, Room 3606
Washington, DC, 20013-7127
(202) 565-1184

- **UPARR Program**

Cynthia Wilkerson
National Park Service
US Customs House
Stewardship and Partnership
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-1570



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Web Site: <http://www.usdoj.gov/crs/crs.htm>

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the largest law firm in the Nation, and serves as counsel for its citizens by representing them in enforcing the law in the public interest. DOJ plays a significant role in protecting citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders.

The Community Relations Service (CRS) is a division of DOJ. CRS is responsible for managing racial conflict in the community by offering mediation and conciliation services under the authority of Title X of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It is the only federal agency dedicated to assisting state and local units of government, private and public organizations, and community groups with preventing and resolving racial and ethnic tensions, incidents, and civil disorders, and in restoring racial stability and harmony. CRS facilitates the development of viable, mutual understandings and agreements as alternatives to coercion, violence or litigation. CRS also assists communities in developing local mechanisms, conducting training and other proactive measures to prevent or reduce racial and ethnic tension.

CRS is available to state and local officials to help resolve and prevent racial and ethnic conflict, violence and civil disorders by helping local officials and residents tailor locally defined resolutions. CRS conciliators assist in identifying the sources of violence and conflict and utilizing specialized crisis management and violence reduction techniques that work best for each community. CRS has no law enforcement authority and does not impose solutions, investigate or prosecute cases, or assign blame or fault. CRS conciliators are required by law to conduct their activities in confidence, without publicity, and are prohibited from disclosing confidential information.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Conflict Resolution Services**

CRS can provide staff hours and technical assistance to prevent disputes that threaten to disrupt community development initiatives.

- **Training**

CRS will provide training in the various skills community leaders and members need when dealing with minority communities and allegations of discrimination.

- **Data Gathering**

CRS will conduct confidential assessments of community response to agency projects and assessments of the political implications and potential for conflict in order to facilitate decision-making and provide the basis for CRS recommendations.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

CRS's resources can be accessed through in-kind services. Please contact the person listed on the next page for additional information regarding available community redevelopment resources.

POINT OF CONTACT

Abigail Brown
Community Relations Service
U.S. Department of Justice
200 Chestnut Street, Room 208
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-4477



FHWA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Web Site: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has traditionally helped fund the construction, reconstruction and improvement of Interstate highways and other roads on the federal-aid interstate, primary, secondary and urban systems. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) established two programs: the National Highway System (NHS) and the Interstate System, which is a component of the NHS; and a major new program, the Surface Transportation Program (STP). The Federal-Aid Highway Program is an umbrella term generally referring to all activities funded through FHWA and administered by the state, local highway or transportation agencies. Typical projects include road widening and reconstruction; building new roads, transportation centers, intermodal facilities and recreational trails; access improvements; bridge replacement or rehabilitation; and bicycle/pedestrian facilities.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Transportation Planning**

FHWA transportation planning includes support for metropolitan planning organizations to help them develop long-range transportation plans, including inventories of routes, types and volume of vehicles using routes, predicting future population, employment and economic growth to meet future traffic demands.

- **Transportation Enhancement**

Transportation enhancement support includes funding to support provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles, historic rehabilitation and preservation, landscaping, archaeological planning and research, control and removal of outdoor advertising, acquisition of scenic easements and sites, and mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff.

- **Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)**

Through CMAQ, FHWA provides funding for eligible transportation projects under certain criteria stipulated in ISTEA, with preference to programs that have documented emission reductions in an approved State Implementation Plan as a transportation control measure.

- **Welfare to Work Programs**

U.S. Department of Transportation has legislation under consideration in Congress for funding welfare to work activities.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

No grants are issued by FHWA. The state highway or transportation agency administers FHWA's programs, which work on a reimbursable basis. FHWA authorizes eligible projects based upon requests from the state. The state then initiates the work with their own funds, then requests reimbursement after the work is complete. The authorizations represent lines of credit. Any activity proposed for funding must be submitted to the state highway or transportation agency for inclusion in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The supporting discussion for the activity proposed should clearly relate the transportation improvement purpose and features of the proposal. Projects in urbanized areas of over 50,000 population must also be provided to the metropolitan

planning organization responsible for transportation planning in that metropolitan area, for inclusion in the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

POINTS OF CONTACT

Steve Rapley
Office of Planning & Program Development
10 S. Howard Street, Suite 4000
Baltimore, MD 21201
(410) 962-0077 ext. 3050

Delaware

Gene Abbott
Director, Division of Planning
(302) 739-3056

Ralph Reeb
Manager, Transportation Policy and Research
(302) 739-2252

Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, DE 19903

District of Columbia

Art Lawson
Director, Office of Policy and Planning
2000 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 939-8012

Maryland

Fred Rappe
Director, Office of Systems Planning and Evaluation
Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 8755
BWI Airport
Baltimore, MD 21240
(410) 859-7333

Neil Pedersen
Director, State Highway Administration
707 N. Calvert St., P.O. Box 717
Baltimore, MD 21203
(410) 333-1110

Pennsylvania

Larry King
Deputy Secretary for Planning
Department of Transportation
Forum Place
555 Walnut Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101-1900
(717) 787-3154

Virginia

Claude D. Garver, Jr.
Assistant Commissioner for Planning and Programming
(804) 786-1476

Ken E. Lantz, Jr.
Transportation Planning Division Administrator
(804) 786-7352

Department of Transportation
1221 E. Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23219

West Virginia

Paul Wilkinson
Director of Transportation Planning (Room 851)
(304) 558-3113

Ben Hark
Environmental Section Head
(304) 558-2885

Department of Transportation
1900 Kanawha Blvd. E.
Building 5
Charleston, WV 25305-0440



DOT PROGRAMS OFFER BROWNFIELDS ASSISTANCE

TEA-21

Under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) funding is available for planning grants, implementation grants and research to investigate and address the relationships between transportation and community and system preservation.

“Transportation is a key to brownfields redevelopment. Why? It gives access so people and goods can easily move in and out. This means fixing up existing infrastructure such as highways, waterways and public transportation. And it means new transportation-related land use such as intermodal transportation terminals and bus barns.”

Remarks Prepared for Delivery
Secretary of Transportation
Rodney E. Slater
Lowell, Massachusetts
April 22, 1998
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/>



The Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot program is a comprehensive initiative of research and grants to investigate the relationships between transportation and community and system preservation and private sector-based initiatives. States, local governments, and metropolitan planning organizations are eligible for discretionary grants to plan and implement strategies that improve the efficiency of the transportation system; reduce environmental impacts of transportation; reduce the need for costly future public infrastructure investments; ensure efficient access to jobs, services, and centers of trade; and examine private sector development patterns and investments that support these goals. A total of \$120M is authorized for this program for FY1999 to FY2003.

FHWA

FHWA has revised its existing policy on hazardous waste and contaminated sites by encouraging participation in transportation projects that include the use and redevelopment of contaminated sites when appropriate. This revised policy replaces the policy set forth in the interim guidance issued in 1988, which emphasized the avoidance of all contaminated properties as a first consideration during the FHWA NEPA process and other related transportation development activities. The change provides states, localities and transit agencies the choice to locate transportation projects on brownfield sites or to configure transportation systems to assure that sites slated for redevelopment are well served by transportation. ♦



FRA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Web Site: <http://www.fra.dot.gov>

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1966 to ensure, promote and enforce safety throughout America's railroad system. The FRA implements railroad safety laws by developing regulations and applying them to the railroads. FRA safety personnel in eight regions across the U.S. monitor America's vast railroad network. FRA's Office of Safety performs a wide variety of functions to help ensure railroad safety. The headquarters and field staff enforce safety regulations and statutes through routine inspections, assessments, investigation and analysis of accidents, management of state involvement in rail safety programs and implementation of highway-grade crossing safety programs.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Transportation Planning**

FRA transportation planning recognizes the major role the railroads play in the freight transportation system as well as their contributions to commuter and inter-city passenger service. Planning encourages innovative projects such as high-speed rail and magnetic levitation. The most important contribution is the requirement that rail alternatives be considered in the state and local planning process. FRA is working with other elements of the Department of Transportation, the private sector, and state and local governments to ensure rail transportation is fully considered.

- **National Inspection Plan**

The FRA inspection plan is a method to allocate FRA's limited inspector resources by analyzing railroad accident and operating statistics and past inspection results in order to prioritize future inspections. Inspection time is allotted to specific railroad inspection points based on the safety risk each poses. Safety managers ensure that inspectors are geographically distributed to where they are most needed.

- **Federal Railroad Safety Act**

The FRA must generally provide the public notice of, and an opportunity to comment on, a proposed rule. Additionally, the FRA basic statute, the Federal Railroad Safety Act, generally requires public hearings prior to issuance of a rule. These regulations cover tracks, locomotives, train cars braking systems, operating practices, locomotive engineer certification, control of alcohol and drug use, and regulation of transportation of hazardous materials via rail.

- **Highway Rail Crossings**

The FRA promotes education and enforcement of crossing safety, primarily through Operation Lifesaver, a private organization in 49 states. The FRA also promotes engineering improvements to crossings and sponsors research to improve warning devices and visibility at crossings.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

Please contact the FRA Regional Administrator listed on the next page for additional information regarding available community redevelopment resources.

POINT OF CONTACT

David R. Myers
Regional Administrator
Federal Railroad Administration
2 International Plaza, Ste. 550
Philadelphia, PA 19113
(610) 521-8210



FTA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

Web Site: <http://www.fta.dot.gov>

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) carries out the Federal mandate to improve public mass transportation. As one of nine operating administrations or agencies within the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), FTA is the principal source of financial assistance to America's communities for the planning, development and improvement of public transportation systems. Through FTA, the Federal government provides financial and technical assistance and training to local transit systems, states and planning organizations.

The Federal mass transit assistance program is among the most successful domestic assistance programs that the Federal government has ever sponsored. Federal highway and transit programs authorized under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 were reauthorized under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21) signed by the President on June 9, 1998.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

DOT funds are directed to transportation purposes and do not explicitly target brownfields or community redevelopment. DOT policy encourages state and local transportation agencies to address community brownfields redevelopment in transportation planning and during project development.

FTA allocates transit funds primarily by formula, with a limited amount of discretionary funding. Following is a summary of FTA-funded transit programs and FTA programmatic activities and initiatives that focus on transit-community linkages.

- **Formula Grant Programs** (matching ratio: 80% maximum federal share/minimum 20% local share)
Urbanized Area Formula Grants. Section 5307 of Title 49 of the United States Code provides capital and operating assistance to transit agencies in urban (50,000 or more in population) areas. This basic transit program is appropriated by statutory formula.
 - Non-urbanized Area Formula Grants. Section 5311 provides capital and operating assistance through the states, to transit operators in non-urban (less than 50,000 in population) areas. Under Section 5311, a state must use a percentage (5-15%) of the funds it receives for inter-city bus service unless the state can certify that its inter-city bus needs have been met.
 - Formula Grants for the Elderly & Persons with Disabilities. Section 5310 provides capital assistance, through the states, to organizations that provide specialized transportation services to elderly persons and persons with disabilities. The funds may go to a non-profit organization and, under certain circumstances, to public bodies.
- **Discretionary Capital Program** (matching ratio: 80% maximum Federal share/20% minimum local share)
This program (Section 5309) provides discretionary capital assistance for construction of new fixed guideway systems, extensions to fixed guideway systems, buses and bus-related facilities.
- **Surface Transportation Program**

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds may be used either for highway or transit at the discretion of the state and local officials. TEA 21 also permits certain highway funds to be used for transit projects that reduce congestion and improve air quality.

- **Transportation Planning and Research Program**

- Metropolitan Planning Funds (Section 5303) are apportioned to each state on the basis of urban area population. The states pass the funds through to the 339 Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) in urban areas with populations of over 50,000 to support the metropolitan planning and programming process. The planning process encompasses studies of transportation needs and demands, land use, economic, employment and demographic trends, and the cost effectiveness of alternative services and facilities. To be eligible for Federal funding, a transportation project must be part of the regional Transportation Long Range Plan and included in the region's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).
- The Rural Transit Assistance Program (RTAP) promotes delivery of safe and effective public and private transportation in non-urban areas and develops national rural transportation resources to aid in information dissemination. This program, administered through the states, increases emphasis on private sector involvement and on safety initiatives in rural transit.
- The State Planning and Research Program (Section 5313) is a formula-allocated program that supports state-initiated technical activities associated with urban, suburban and rural public transportation assistance including planning, research, technical assistance and training, and the development of a statewide transportation plan and state TIP.

- **Welfare to Work Legislation**

TEA 21 authorizes FTA grant assistance for new and supplementary transportation for welfare recipients and other economically disadvantaged persons. The program will support access to jobs and employment-support activities including childcare, schools and medical facilities. Guidelines for this program are under development.

- **Joint Development**

TEA 21 authorizes Joint Development activities. Transit agencies may lease to other parties land and air rights at stations and may also sell portions of transit property and retain the proceeds. Under certain circumstances transit agencies may use Federal funds to participate in construction elements of private and public development. Joint Development must be physically and functionally related to transit use and beneficial to the transit system. Joint Development activities are authorized under all FTA capital programs. (Sections 5307 and 5309)

- **FTA Transit-Community Initiatives**

FTA encourages locally directed land use policies and urban design that strengthen the link between transit and communities. Under the Transit-Oriented Development and Livable Communities Initiatives, FTA encourages local jurisdictions, when using their allocated transit funds, to emphasize pedestrian access, safety, community service facilities, and aesthetics in engineering and design of stations and immediately surrounding areas.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

FTA makes grants to public entities for activities meeting the eligibility requirements of the programs set forth in the law.

Activities proposed for FTA funding in urban areas of over 50,000 in population must be contained in a local Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) and/or TIP. Capital projects must also be included in the regional Transportation Long Range Plan. The MPO Board approves these documents, which are cooperatively developed by the state, local agencies and jurisdictions, public transit operators and the MPO staff. Any supporting discussion

and documentation of a proposed activity should clearly delineate transportation features and purpose(s). Once approved at the local level, planning activities from the UPWP are funded through a planning grant made to the state with funds passed through to the respective MPOs. The TIP is then incorporated into a State TIP (STIP) which must be approved by FTA and FHWA before agencies may apply for Federal funds for specific projects.

In rural areas, FTA programs are administered through the state. The state Department of Transportation would be the first point of contact for information about developing and forwarding a proposal for transit-related funding.

POINT OF CONTACT

Sandra Balmir or Alfred Lebeau
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration
1760 Market Street, Suite 500
Philadelphia, PA 19103-4124
(215) 656-7100
Fax: (215) 656-7260



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Web Site: <http://www.va.gov>

On July 21, 1930, President Herbert Hoover signed an Executive Order creating the Veterans Administration (VA). The original mission of the VA was to provide medical services to U.S. veterans. In 1944, President Roosevelt signed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to offer home loan and education benefits to veterans. In 1946, the Department of Medicine & Surgery — renamed the Veterans Health Administration in 1991 (VHA) — was established under the VA umbrella.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) and EPA, the VA is providing resources for the brownfields initiatives. The national Compensated Work Therapy (CWT) Programs of the VHA Mental Health Strategic Health Group will coordinate with EPA's brownfields program to provide trained veterans to work on brownfields projects. (The DVA CWT Program is also working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to develop a national Memorandum of Affiliation to establish potential vocational opportunities for veterans.) Rehabilitation opportunities for veteran participants will be negotiated with EPA-funded programs, private companies, local governments or federal agencies involved in the Brownfields Initiative.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Technical Assistance and Consultation Services**

DVA will offer technical assistance and consultation services in order to assist CWT Program Managers in developing transitional work agreements at brownfields/CWT pilot sites.

- **Work Candidate Pool**

DVA will organize a labor pool of veterans for brownfields-related occupations, including abatement, construction, environmental hygiene, industrial, service and retail positions.

- **Vocational Preparation and Training**

DVA will provide vocational preparation and training in related brownfields occupations, which will be expected to lead to permanent competitive employment. At each site, as many as 10 CWT participants will be trained in brownfields assessment and abatement, as well as related construction fields. DVA will develop a local consortium to train veterans in hazardous materials handling and related sustainable occupations.

- **Partnership Opportunities**

DVA will promote partnerships with local community colleges, training agencies, labor unions, Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs and direct transitional work placements with local cities and environmental companies.

Funding Cycle: Department of Labor/JTPA programs in several locations have agreed to fund veterans' training through community agencies, as homeless veterans are eligible for most JTPA services.

Eligible Recipients: Community agencies. Thirty patients a year per facility are eligible. DVA will pay the patient's wages during the training period.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

Please contact the person listed on the next page for additional information regarding community redevelopment resources.

POINT OF CONTACT

Marie Jansen
VA Medical Center
1400 Blackhorse Hill Road
Coatesville, PA 19320-2096
(610) 384-7711, ext. 5292
Fax: (610) 383-0207



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov>

The mission of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment — air, water, and land — upon which life depends. EPA is responsible for the implementation of federal environmental programs including air and water pollution control; toxic substance, pesticide and drinking water regulations; wetlands protection; hazardous waste management; hazardous waste site cleanup; and some aspects of radioactive materials regulation.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Brownfields Site Assessment Demonstration Pilots**

The Brownfields Site Assessment Demonstration Pilot is a competitive, cooperative agreement to test cleanup and redevelopment planning models, direct special efforts toward removing regulatory barriers without sacrificing protectiveness of human health and the environment, and facilitate coordinated environmental cleanup and redevelopment efforts at the federal, state, tribal and local levels. The pilot funds must be directed toward environmental activities preliminary to cleanup and can encompass administration and outreach to stakeholders.

Funding Cycle: Usually proposals are due in December and March; grants are awarded for up to \$200,000 for two years.

Eligible Recipients: States, municipalities and political subdivisions.

- **Targeted Site Assessments**

The purpose of the targeted site assessment is to assess possible contamination at sites. An EPA contractor conducts the assessments under EPA oversight. Priority will be given to municipalities who do not currently have an EPA brownfields pilot. Interested parties should contact the regional brownfields coordinator.

Funding Cycle: No award is made.

Eligible Recipients: States, municipalities and political subdivisions.

- **Brownfields Job Training and Development Pilots**

Pilot funds may be used to train residents in communities impacted by brownfields in the procedures for the handling and removal of hazardous substances.

Funding Cycle: Cooperative agreements are awarded on a competitive basis for \$200,000 for two years.

Eligible Recipients: Colleges, universities, nonprofit training centers, community job training organizations, states and municipalities.

- **Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Pilots**

EPA provides financial assistance to an eligible recipient to establish its own revolving loan fund that will be used to make loans for brownfields cleanups. A revolving loan fund charges interest on the loans, generally at a low rate. This fund is termed revolving because it uses loan repayments to make new loans for the same authorized purposes.

Funding Cycle: Up to \$500,000.
Eligible Recipients: Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots. In Region III, four BCRLF Pilots have been awarded: Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA; Baltimore, MD; and Richmond, VA.

- **Environmental Justice Grants**

Environmental justice grants provide financial assistance to eligible entities that are working on or plan to carry out projects to address environmental justice issues.

Funding Cycle: Up to \$20,000 per grant; usually applications are due in March and recipients are selected in the summer.

Eligible Recipients: Nonprofit community organizations, federally recognized tribal governments, state or local governments and academic institutions. Non-profit communities groups and tribes are given priority.

- **Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention (EJP2)**

EJP2 funds are used to provide pollution prevention resources for addressing environmental problems in low income, high minority areas.

Funding Cycle: Up to \$100,000 per grant; usually applications are due in March and recipients are selected in the summer.

Eligible Recipients: Nonprofit community organization, federally recognized tribal governments, state, county or local governments.

- **Sustainable Development Challenge Grants**

Sustainable Development Challenge Grants encourage community groups, businesses and government agencies to work together on sustainable development efforts that protect the local government and conserve natural resources while supporting a healthy economy and an improved quality of life.

Funding Cycle: Two funding categories: \$50,000 or less and \$50,000 - \$250,000.

Eligible Recipients: Local governments, tribes, educational institutions and incorporated nonprofit organizations.

- **Environmental Education**

EPA provides financial support for projects that design, demonstrate or disseminate environmental education practices, methods or techniques.

Funding Cycle: Up to \$25,000; applications usually due in November.

Eligible Recipients: Local, tribal or state educational agencies; colleges and universities; nonprofit organizations; state environmental agencies; and educational broadcasting agencies.

- **Solid Waste Management Assistance Grants**

This grant program provides limited funds for demonstration projects that promote effective solid waste management through source reduction, reuse, recycling, and improved landfill technology. The program is funded through Region and National Competition Grants. A typical award is less than \$50,000 and a matching share is not required. Priority is given to innovative recycling programs, outreach and training in source reduction and recycling, and projects that use integrated solid waste management systems to solve municipal solid waste generation and management problems at local, regional, and national levels.

Funding cycle: Approximately March/April

Eligible Recipients: Non-profit entities, state and local governments.

- **State Wetlands Protection Grants**

These grants assist state, tribes and local wetlands protection efforts to develop new wetlands protection programs or refine existing protection programs.

Funding Cycle: Variable.

Eligible Recipients: State and tribal agencies, local government and conservation districts.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

For additional information regarding grant applications and other resources available for community redevelopment, please contact the appropriate representative listed below.

POINTS OF CONTACT

- **EPA Region III Brownfields Coordinators**

Brigid Lowery
(215) 814-2780
lowery.brigid@epamail.epa.gov

Josie Matsinger
(215) 814-3132
matsinger.josie@epamail.epa.gov

Hazardous Sites Cleanup Division
1650 Arch Street (3HS33)
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

- **Environmental Justice Grants**

Reginald Harris
(215) 814-2988
harris.reginald@epamail.epa.gov

- **EJP2**

Jeff Burke
(215) 814-2761
burke.jeff@epamail.epa.gov

- **Sustainable Development Challenge Grants**

Theresa Martella
(215) 814-5423
martella.theresa@epamail.epa.gov

- **Environmental Education**

Larry Brown
(215) 814-5527
brown.larry@epamail.epa.gov

- **Solid Waste Management Assistance**

Mike Giuranna
(215) 814-3298
giuranna.mike@epamail.epa.gov

- **State Wetlands Protection Grants**

Alva Brunner
(215) 814-2715
brunner.alva@epamail.epa.gov



PARTNERSHIPS IN PROGRESS

BALTIMORE SELECTED TO SHOWCASE FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP

The Brownfields National Partnership has pledged support to sixteen “Brownfields Showcase Communities” — models demonstrating the benefits of collaborative activity on brownfields.



In EPA Region III, Baltimore, Maryland was selected as a National Brownfields Showcase Community. Between 1970 and 1990, Baltimore lost fifty percent of its port and manufacturing jobs, leaving behind more than 1,000 acres of brownfields. Since the Baltimore Brownfields initiative began, more than 30 sites have been assessed and voluntary cleanups are being conducted at four city-owned sites.

In addition to working with EPA as a Brownfields Pilot, the City partnered with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in establishing a loan and grant program, an inventory of sites in the Empowerment Zone and joint economic planning. The City partnered with the state of Maryland in 20 site

assessments and in redevelopment of an industrial site that created 180 jobs.

Baltimore’s goals as a Showcase Community are:

- *Solicit community approval of the overall program and specific projects*
- *Assess and clean up contaminated sites*
- *Create new job opportunities*
- *Increase city revenues*

The federal agencies participating in the Showcase Communities offer technical, financial and other assistance to communities that are redeveloping brownfields. A federal employee is assigned to the community to assist with coordinating technical and financial support from the participating federal agencies. Participating agencies and programs vary for each Showcase Community depending upon the particular community’s needs and plans. For example an urban community might be served by different programs and resources than a rural community. Financial assistance, grants and cooperative agreements from participating agency programs are subject to the requirements of those programs.

Communities not selected as Showcase Communities can still access Brownfields National Partnership assistance. Contact the representatives listed throughout this resource guide for more information on available resources. ♦



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Web Site: <http://www.fdic.gov>

In 1990 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) established a Community Affairs Program that promotes compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) and the fair lending laws by FDIC-supervised institutions. The FDIC's Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs (DCA) oversees the program. DCA staff helps ensure equal access to credit, works with lenders and the public to revitalize communities and serves as intermediaries to further fair lending objectives.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Conferences and Seminars**

FDIC sponsors and conducts conferences and seminars to help educate bankers and consumers about the CRA and other fair lending laws and regulations.

- **Liaison**

FDIC meets regularly with bankers, community organizations, small businesses and local government leaders to promote partnerships among public and private organizations, to identify local credit needs, and to develop strategies to meet these needs.

- **Properties owned by FDIC**

The FDIC Properties with Environmental Conditions Web page is a list of FDIC owned real-estate properties with "special resources" (such as wetlands, endangered species habitat, nationally significant historic sites, etc.). The Web page also lists properties that are known or suspected to be affected by the existence of hazardous environmental conditions or substances (such as underground storage tanks, lead-based paint, damaged friable asbestos, etc.). Parties will be required to perform their own due diligence. This Web page provides only preliminary information on listed properties, and is not considered an offer for sale for any specific property. Please access this information on the FDIC Web page: <http://www.fdic.gov>.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

Please contact one of the people listed below for additional information regarding resources.

POINTS OF CONTACT

- **Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware**

Valerie J. Williams
FDIC
Community Affairs Officer
Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs
452 Fifth Avenue, 21st floor
New York, New York 10018
(212) 704-1200

- **Virginia and West Virginia**

James F. Pilkington
Community Affairs Officer
FDIC
Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs
1201 West Peachtree Street, NE, suite 1500
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-3415
(404) 817-2515



FINANCING THE DREAM

Financing is a crucial component in redeveloping brownfields. In addition to the programs and resources available from the regional Federal Partners, the following may help your community in getting a brownfields redevelopment project off the ground:

- The **Office of the Comptroller of the Currency** (Department of the Treasury) and the **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** are not only banking regulators, they are also Brownfields Federal Partners. Along with the Federal Reserve Bank and the Office of Thrift Supervision, they are willing to convene meetings with local lenders to discuss lending options for brownfields redevelopment.
- FDIC has an Internet site that provides a list of their sale properties (www.fdic.gov).
- Under the Community Redevelopment Act (CRA), large banks will be examined on their ability to provide community development lending. However, the regulators stress that banks will not make loans just to receive CRA credit—the projects must be economically viable.
- The Federal Balanced Budget Act of 1997 contains a provision for brownfields redevelopers that lets them take a deduction for cleanup costs in the year the cost is incurred. The tax incentive, estimated at \$1.5B, is expected to leverage \$6B in private investment throughout the United States. ♦

“CRA credit is the icing on the cake.”

—Valerie Williams, FDIC
Federal Partner Dialogue
June 16 and 17, 1998
Philadelphia, PA





FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF PITTSBURGH

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF ATLANTA

Web Site: <http://www.fhfb.gov>

The Federal Housing Finance Board (Board) regulates the Federal Home Loan Bank System (System), which consists of 12 member Federal Home Loan Banks (Banks). The System is a government-sponsored enterprise with the specific mandate of promoting housing and community investment finance. The Board has the statutory responsibility of ensuring that the member Banks carry out their housing and community investment finance mission. The 12 Banks have combined assets at year-end 1997 of approximately \$358 billion. Via the System, the Banks provide long-term, fixed-rate flexible financing to more than 6,400 member financial institutions (members) around the country. The System, therefore, is well positioned to assist communities in advancing local brownfields development because its members and customers are the local financial institutions that will be most disposed to respond to such projects.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Advances**

Advances are secured loans from the Banks to their members, and are the Banks' primary credit tools. The Banks offer members regular and discounted advance products. By law, each Bank is required to establish a program to provide discounted advances for targeted, community-oriented lending through its Community Investment Program (CIP). The Banks are also considering working with certain qualified members to provide regular, non-discounted advances for construction or other short-term loans for commercial development related to brownfields in these designated communities.

- **The Affordable Housing Program (AHP)**

For 1997, the System made \$119.7 million available as subsidies for low-and moderate-income housing through AHP. Each Bank must contribute 10 percent of its annual net earnings to its AHP. The AHP may provide brownfields housing developments with additional points in the competitive process for grants if the community can make a case that the development promotes "community stability."

- **Support for Local Financing**

Support for Local Financing comes via the Banks' purchasing qualified taxable bonds. The proceeds of these bonds could be used for brownfields development in the selected communities. The Banks could also offer advances to members to buy tax-exempt bonds that are issued to fund eligible costs involved in brownfields development.

- **Marketing**

The Banks could develop marketing programs to encourage members to increase their brownfields lending, particularly in Showcase and Pilot communities. The Banks could inform their members of ways to access Federal Home Loan Bank resources to assist in brownfields development through member workshops and meetings, the Banks' various newsletters and other publications, and in presentations to trade associations and other meetings.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

The System's resources may be accessed through the member banks. Please contact the appropriate person listed on the next page for additional information regarding available resources.

POINTS OF CONTACT

Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia

Jim Chaney
Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh
601 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-4455
(412) 288-6407

Maryland, Virginia and Washington D.C.

Robert Warwick
Vice President
Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta
P.O. Box 105565
Atlanta, GA 30348
(404) 888-8435



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Web Site: <http://www.gsa.gov>

As landlord and holder of real estate for the Federal government, the General Services Administration (GSA) recognizes the importance of property as a catalyst for positive change in urban areas. Property use can shape how people live and work, and can serve as both an income base and a provider of jobs. Federal property is woven into the fabric of the nation's urban centers, and its potential should be maximized to provide the best service to the community. To do so, GSA has committed to review and identify underutilized Federal properties under its Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative.

In March 1997, GSA selected 14 initial cities, plus the Territory of Puerto Rico and the Everglades Region, to serve as project locations under their Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative. In December 1997, 23 additional locations were added, for a total of 39. The Region III cities selected were: Baltimore, MD, Philadelphia, PA, and Pittsburgh, PA. GSA has entered into a dialogue with local planners, economic development officials, and environmental groups from each of the project locations to learn if local redevelopment efforts may be bolstered by the inclusion of surplus Federal holdings.

GSA has been able to integrate various information sources from the Federal, state and local levels, incorporating data on surrounding land uses, market indicators, environmentally impacted properties, and demographics. The result is a comprehensive snapshot of each project location, allowing both GSA and the locality to determine quickly and effectively which underutilized Federal properties may best serve local redevelopment objectives.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

- **Community Planning**
GSA is committed to ongoing dialogues with communities to determine how underutilized Federal properties may aid local redevelopment activities. GSA embraces a redevelopment philosophy that encourages the inclusion of local efforts.
- **Effective Partnering**
GSA actively engages its Federal and state partners, fostering ongoing collaboration and information exchange on brownfields-related matters. GSA wants to make sure other Federal and state entities understand GSA's Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative in order to coordinate limited resources, reduce duplication of efforts, and bring additional insight to the project.
- **Environmental Assessment**
GSA will provide \$1 million to fund environmental studies of Federal property disposal candidates to expedite brownfields redevelopment. In addition, GSA has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EPA.
- **Sustainable Reuse**
Under the Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative, GSA is committed to identifying underutilized Federal properties to support urban revitalization efforts.

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

Please contact the GSA regional brownfields representatives listed on the next page for additional information regarding available community redevelopment resources.

POINTS OF CONTACT

Bruce Mayhugh
U.S. General Services Administration
401 West Peachtree Street, Room 2928
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 331-2697
Fax: (404) 331-2727
bruce.mayhugh@gsa.gov

John Martin
Director, Property Utilization and Disposal
U.S. General Services Administration
GSA Building, 18th and F Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20405
(202) 501-4671
Fax: (202) 501-2520
Johnq.martin@gsa.gov



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Web Site: <http://www.sbaonline.sba.gov/>

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is an independent Federal Agency, created by Congress in 1953 to assist, counsel and champion the effort of America's small businesses. SBA's mission is to provide prospective, new or established persons in the small business community with financial, procurement, management and technical assistance. In addition, special emphasis is made to assist women, minorities the handicapped and veterans get into and stay in business.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

SBA's mission is accomplished through the following:

- **Loan Guarantee Program**

The Loan Guarantee Program helps thousands of small companies get started, expand and prosper. The goal of the program is to increase the amount of capital available to small businesses through the commercial banking community and non-bank lending institutions.

- **Economic Development Program**

The Economic Development Program manages a statewide network of free small business counseling and low-cost training resources designed to meet the needs of the existing small business owner as well as the new small business start-up. A directory and order form for SBA publications and videos is available upon request.

- **Minority Enterprise Development Program**

The Minority Enterprise Development Program assists minority small business owners to develop managerial and marketing skills to succeed and grow.

Eligible Recipients: Any business that is at 51% owned and managed by a racial or ethnic minority person/s; meets SBA 7(a) size standards and general eligibility criteria; not engaged in speculation or investment in rental real estate; and is a for-profit and/or non-religious organization.

- **Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE)**

SCORE is an independent, national, non-profit organization of retired and active businessmen and women who volunteer their time to provide free business consulting and low-cost training to small businesses owners and prospective entrepreneurs.

- **Additional Programs for Small Business**

For further information about these programs, please access the SBA online and SBA on the Internet.

Number: 800-697-4635	SBA/Other Govt. Agency Information (downloadable files)
900-463-4636	SBA/Other Govt. Agency Information
202-205-6400	Technical Support

- Veterans Business Ownership	- Small Business Innovation & Research (SBIR)
- PRO-Net System (PRO-Net)	- International Trade Assistance
- Surety Bond Guarantee	- Export Working Capital Loan Program (EWCP)

HOW TO ACCESS PARTNER RESOURCES

- **Loan Guarantee Program**

The small business *loan applicant* submits the loan application to the *lender*, who makes the initial review and if approved, forwards the application and analysis to the *Small Business Office* with an application for a loan guarantee. The actual amounts of SBA's Guaranty will vary, but will not usually exceed \$750,000. (The guarantee on any loan of \$100,000 or less is usually 80%; in excess of \$100 is 75%.)

- **Economic Development Program**

Contact the Small Business Development Centers. For Pennsylvania contact: 215-898-1219 or Internet address PASBDC@wharton.upenn.edu. For Delaware, contact 302-573-6294.

- **Minority Enterprise Development Program**

Contact the Office of Minority Enterprise Development at 215-580-2716 (Philadelphia).

- **SCORE**

Various offices are located throughout eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. Contact the appropriate SBA Office nearest you for information/contact.

POINTS OF CONTACT

- **Delaware**

Wilmington, DE Branch Office	302-573-6294
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- **Maryland**

Baltimore One Stop Capital Shop	410-783-4222
Baltimore, Maryland District Office	410-962-4392

- **Pennsylvania**

One Stop Capital Shop, Philadelphia, PA:	215-790-5005
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania District Office	215-580-2SBA
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania District Office	412-395-6560
Harrisburg, PA Branch Office	717-782-3840
Wilkes Barre, PA Branch Office	717-826-6497

- **Virginia**

Richmond, Virginia District Office	804-771-2400
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- **Washington, D.C.**

Washington, D.C. District Office	202-606-4000
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- **West Virginia**

Clarksburg, West Virginia District Office	304-623-5631
Charleston, West Virginia Branch Office	304-347-5220



Department of Agriculture ■ Department of
Commerce ■ Department of Defense
■ Department of Education ■ Department
of Energy ■ Department of Housing and
Urban Development ■ Department of
Health and Human Services ■ Department
of the Interior ■ Department of Justice ■

Department of Labor ■ Department of Transportation ■ Depart-
ment of the Treasury ■ Department of Veterans Affairs ■
Environmental Protection Agency ■ Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation ■ Federal Housing Finance Board ■ General
Services Administration ■ Small Business Administration



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103